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H – 4033

International Court of Justice

B 041509

H4033 - 0002

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I, Arnold Robert Walmsley, being an official of the Foreign Office Research Department, certify that the hereto attached photostatic copies of the newspaper cuttings hereinafter named are mechanical reproductions of the original newspaper cuttings which I have seen:

1. Manchester Guardian 12 April 1933
   "Investigation of Nazi Terror"
2. Manchester Guardian 13 April 1933
   "Nazi Torture Chambers in Berlin"
3. "The Times" 22 April 1933
   "German Political Prisoners"
4. "The Times" 24 April 1933
   "The Hamburger Fremdenblatt.."
5. Daily Telegraph, 24 April 1933
   "First Visit to a Nazi Prison Camp"
6. Manchester Guardian 10 May 1933
   " The Terror in Germany"
7. Manchester Guardian 23 May 1933
   " German Labour Leaders."

MILITARY TRIBUNAL
NUERNBERG, GERMANY
Exhibit GB-512
Filed 6/25/46

A.R. Walmsley

A.R. Walmsley

21 June 1946

H4033 – 0003

GERMAN POLITICAL PRISONERS

"ABOUT 10,000" IN PRUSSIA

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT

BERLIN, APRIL 21.

The Nazi leader in the Palatinate has issued a statement, reported in the *Frankenthale Zeitung*, to the effect that he has received a large number of petitions for the release of political prisoners, mainly Jews and the more well-to-do prisoners. He therefore announces that the first prisoners to be released will be workmen on whose behalf no petitions have been received; that the order in which prisoners are released will be in inverse proportion to the number of petitions received on behalf of each, and that a Jew will in future only be released if "two petitioners or doctors applying for his release on grounds of ill-health take his place in prison." The number of political prisoners in "preventive custody" in Prussia is now stated to be about 10,000.

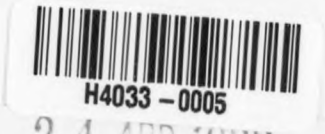
The *Dortmunder Generalanzeiger*, a newspaper of moderate Liberal outlook, yesterday's edition of which was confiscated as containing a "vulgarized picture of Herr Hitler," has to-day reappeared with a swastika on the title line, and as an "organ of the national revolution."

The *Völkischer Beobachter* reports that the intelligence section of a local Nazi group at Königsberg "succeeded in convicting the Communist, Richard Polleit, of the murder of the Nazi leader, Otto Reinke"; he was "arrested," but as he was about to be brought to the police station "he attempted flight, and was thereupon shot dead."

B-0415?2

The Times
22 April 1933

H4033 - 0004


H4033 – 0005

24 APR 1933

The *Hamburger Fremdenblatt*, invoking official sources, states that there are 12,000 Communists in prison in Prussia alone, and 18,000 in the Reich (it was recently stated that the political prisoners in Prussia, who include many Socialists, intellectuals and others, numbered about 10,000). The paper suggests that there may be a trial of the whole Communist Party, as represented by its leaders and officials under arrest, on a charge of high treason in connexion with the Reichstag fire.

13.041513

H4033 – 0006
The Times
24 April 1933

H4033 – 0007

CHATHAM LIBRARY

FIRST VISIT TO A NAZI PRISON CAMP

ELECTRIFIED WIRE FENCES

GUARDS WHO SHOOT TO KILL

From G. E. R. GEDYE

DACHAU, Bavaria, Sunday.

By special permission of the Nazi political police I have been the first journalist allowed to visit the concentration camp for 5,000 political prisoners in the disused munition factory here. I was given a special permit and a numbered white armlet for identification, and escorted to the headquarters of Prison Commandant Wekerle.

The prison camp consists of concrete huts used by the munition workers until 1918, and now surrounded by a double high fence of barbed wire charged with electricity at a deadly high voltage. The space between this fence is patrolled day and night by armed sentries, and the prisoners are warned that any who attempt to escape will be shot without challenge.

KILLED IN DASH FOR FREEDOM

"Four made a dash for freedom last week," the Commandant told me. "They ignored the challenge to halt. They got a hundred yards before the bullets hit them; three were killed."

In the guardroom I saw the machine guns, which are kept always in readiness.

Entering the prison compound with the commandant, I saw 530 prisoners at work repairing huts for the use of the 3,000 or 4,000 other Bavarian political prisoners at present detained in ordinary prisons. "These men," said the commandant, "are not charged with any crime, but are under Schutzhaft—'protective arrest.'

"They were all arrested as leaders of the Bavarian Communist party. Most of them are workmen, but there are several doctors, lawyers, writers, students and a couple of Communist deputies of the Reichstag and of the Bavarian Diet."

The men wore dungarees over civilian dress, and their heads were all closely shaven. On our approach they sprang to attention at the command of their guards or of fellow-prisoners who have been appointed as leaders, and were obviously under the strictest military discipline. As we entered each hut the group leader saluted and reported to the commandant in military style.

FOUR TIERS OF BEDS

In the centre of each hut four tiers of wooden shelves have been put up, and on these the fifty-four inmates sleep, each on a straw sack with a blanket, separated from one another by a plank 4in high.

In one hut I saw a Jewish doctor prisoner conducting the fortnightly examination; in another a prisoner started to play a mandoline just as we entered.

The men are divided into three classes—the first for the oldest prisoners who are also well conducted; the second for those newly arrived and not yet classified by conduct; and the third for recalcitrants, who are locked in their hut at night and get no privileges.

All can talk among themselves, and have no guards in the huts at night; but none may see wives, children, or anyone from outside or write or receive letters. In the case of serious illness or important business affairs—it was hard to realise it, but some of these convict-cropped men have large businesses outside—an exception is made. They may read censored newspapers and books and receive certain parcels of food from outside.

"Some are sullen, but many are glad to have work and food after years of unemployment," the Commandant said. "Of course, as good Bavarians they miss their beer."

TALKS WITH PRISONERS

I spoke to a dozen of the prisoners, mostly workmen, in the presence of the Commandant and other officers. They replied that they had no complaints to make of the food, or their treatment, but one man said of the food, "It is beautifully cooked, but I wish we had more." Then, smiling sheepishly at the Commandant, he added, "We could do with some more bread."

"That is because they were half-starved," the Commandant replied. "You'll soon eat your fill here."

One good-looking boy whom I questioned said: "We are treated well enough, but my complaint is that there is not the slightest reason why I should be here. I had nothing to do with Communists, and took no interest in politics. Once as a student I belonged to a students' Socialist club, but that is all."

"Ah, you all say you did nothing," said the Commandant with a smile. "You must be patient. When there's time to investigate your case you'll be released if your story is true. Seventy well-conducted fathers of families who had been here longest were released at Easter on ticket of leave," he added, turning to me.

In the kitchens I saw a gigantic Communist cook actively stirring the thousand pounds of sauerkraut which made up the "beer-hall supper" in honour of Hitler's birthday.

Life in Dachau seems something between a severely disciplined regiment and penal servitude. The mental hardship of detention without trial by the ukase of the Nazi political department for an unknown period to be arbitrarily fixed by them, with total separation from family and friends, and the lack of "contact of intellectual" drawing, "prison Communists," and degenerates, is mitigated by the absence of solitary confinement. But the fate of those who are the victims of some private grudge in the form of denunciations by informers is unthinkable.

B 0415/14

Davis Recorded
on April 1733

H4033 – 0008

H4033 – 0009

THE TERROR IN GERMANY

Still Going On

APRIL VICTIMS OF THE BROWN SHIRTS

(From our Special Correspondent.)

BERLIN, MAY.

Further terroristic actions committed by Brown Shirts are coming to the knowledge of your correspondent in apparently endless profusion. As pointed out in previous messages, the difficulty of making exhaustive inquiries, the physical and mental condition of the victims, and the danger to which they, or even their friends and relatives, are exposed if they make any mention of their experiences create an inevitable delay in establishing the precise facts. Thus many of the cases known to your correspondent only now date back to March. The following—selected from a large number—belong to April (the names and addresses of the victims are in the possession of your correspondent but must, together with any details that may lead to further victimisation, be withheld for the time being):—

Towards the end of April a certain "S.," a Jew and a Socialist, was cremated by order of the municipal authorities after suicide had been certified. The real cause of his death was as follows:—He was arrested by Brown Shirts early in the month. Nearly a fortnight later he was found in a sewage farm near Berlin. He was horribly mutilated, his face had been smashed, and his lips had been cut open. Brown Shirts called on his relatives and told them that if they said one word about his death they would share his fate.

"W.," a Socialist, was arrested early in the month and taken to the Brown Home in the Hedemannstrasse. Friends and relatives made inquiries, and were told that he was well and that he needed only a few handkerchiefs. One of them rang up the Brown Home and was told to hold on, as "W." would come to the telephone himself. This he did, and declared, "I am well, I have been neither beaten nor tortured, nor have I been taken down into the cellar and shot." He is still in hospital with terrible injuries (victims are habitually forced to declare—sometimes in writing—that they have been well treated).

"S.," a workman who lives on the outskirts of Berlin, was arrested several weeks ago by Brown Shirts. The police declare that he is in one of the prisons or concentration camps at Moabit, Plötzensee, Oranienburg, or Sonnenburg. Several Brown Shirts declare he has been shot. His wife has been making inquiries for weeks, and has been sent from one Brown Home to the other. His fate has remained mysterious so far.

A German official, one of the few Jews who have been left in the Wilhelmstrasse, was rung up in office hours nearly a fortnight ago and told that Brown Shirts were searching his house. He went home immediately, but did not return. A detachment of police was sent to discover what had happened—they found his wife in a state of nervous collapse, while he himself was lying in a pool of blood. The inside of his home had been wrecked. He is now in a sanatorium. Meanwhile he has been suspended from the Government service under the new anti-Semitic regulations.

Workmen Tortured

There is frightful terrorism in the so-called "White City," a well-known working-class quarter in Berlin-Reinickendorff. The local Brown Shirts make arrests, beat their prisoners, and carry out raids and house-searchings all the time. They commit continual acts of violence and robbery. Several workmen's homes have been raided five or six times. The prisoners, who are taken to local Nazi headquarters, are beaten or otherwise put to the torture, and are thus compelled either to make "confessions" or to reveal the addresses of friends or relatives who happen to be "wanted" because they are Socialists, Communists, or leaders of the local Reichsbanner or Iron Front. The acts of terrorism in the "White City" alone must be counted by scores, perhaps by hundreds. A few examples will suffice to show the kind of thing that goes on all the time.

"S." has a wife and a little daughter. He was severely wounded in the war, and had to undergo many operations. He is now drawing poor relief. He and his wife were arrested early in the month and taken to the Brown Home in the General Papestrasse. His wife got a few hours' leave every day so that she could look after the child. She was told that if she did not return punctually her husband would be killed. She was not allowed to see him while she was in the Brown Home. She was herself continually cross-questioned and menaced and could hear the whimpering and crying of the prisoners who were being tortured down in the cellar. After some days "S." was discharged. His wife saw him again for the first time after he had been sent to hospital. There he told her that his war wounds had been the special target of the blows aimed by the Brown Shirts. He feared that his leg would have to be amputated. She threatened to lodge a complaint, whereupon she was forbidden to revisit the hospital, though the child was allowed to go and see its father. The wife is now in hiding—the Brown Shirts are looking for her.

A workman, "G.," was assaulted in the streets of the "White City" by Brown Shirts. Credible witnesses relate that as he staggered under the blows the Brown Shirts fired at him and shouted, "So you tried to escape, did you!" (Many persons are shot "while trying to escape" in Germany nowadays.) He is now in hospital, severely wounded. His wife has not received permission to see him.

A certain "L.," also an inhabitant of the "White City," was arrested by Brown Shirts, who stole several hundred books and forty or fifty of his gramophone records, as well as a camera, money, and washing. He was taken to the General Papestrasse and beaten. He was then sent to the concentration camp at Sonnenburg. The friends and relatives of persons in this camp are devoured by anxiety. Reports of ill-treatment and of inhuman discipline leak through, but elaborate precautions are taken to ensure absolute secrecy, and, as far as your correspondent is aware, the full truth is still unknown outside the camp.

B. 04515

Manchester Guardian
10 May 1933

H4033-0010

GERMAN LABOUR LEADERS

Hundreds Arrested

ILL-TREATMENT BY STORM TROOPERS

"Communications on the Conditions of Political Prisoners," issued by the commission of inquiry set up by the Labour and Socialist International, quotes the following statement from "Het Volk," suppiled by a German refugee on the arrest of the German trade union leaders:—

The circumstances under which the arrest of the German trade union leaders took place were not those indicated in the Government's statement. The impression created by that statement was that the S.A. (Storm Troops) men who arrested the trade union office-bearers had received orders to behave politely and without violence, and that subsequent measures would be carried out in the same spirit. So solicitious, indeed, did the authorities appear to be for the prisoners' welfare that Leipart and Grassmann, according to the reports given out, were taken not to prison but to hospital.

The true facts are quite different. In the first place, it is a lie to state that in the whole of Germany only 50 office bearers were arrested. Several hundred central and local office-bearers were, in fact, placed under arrest. In the prison at Plötzensee, near Berlin, alone a hundred men are incarcerated.

The wives of the arrested officials had to run round in desperation for days—the arrests were carried out with such thoroughness that scarcely a man was left to whom they could turn for help and advice. They could get no legal assistance because the legal advisers of the Federation and of the individual unions had been arrested at the same time. During the last few days a large number of trade union officials who might have been of assistance to others have also disappeared from Berlin because they were personally severely menaced.

The wives of the office-bearers struggled for days to find out where their husbands had been taken or in order to visit them under arrest. The police simply snubbed them, telling them that no information was being given and that it was no use their coming again; their husbands would not be released, and it had been discovered that their husbands were swindlers and would be condemned by the courts. "As for the rest, they will go into the concentration camps!" Possibly in a month's time they might obtain permission at any rate to speak to their husbands. . . .

In a Cellar

The great majority of the central trade union office-bearers were taken in the first place on Tuesday not to the police-station but to an S.A. barracks, where they were confined in a dark cellar. Among those who were thus treated were Leipart and Grassmann. Whereas it was announced in the press that Leipart and Grassmann were in hospital, in reality they were in this cellar, being forced to sing the Horst-Wessel song and to perform gymnastic exercises. One man told them that they would have a much worse time the next day. Leipart, who is an invalid, still suffering from the effects of a motor-car accident, fainted during the gymnastic exercises, and so did Grassmann, who is also an ill man. A special form of torment was invented for Leipart: his leg is still stiff as a result of his accident, and in general he is not able to move easily. He was singled out and made to do exercises alone. He was forced to do knee-bending exercises, and another prisoner, Arons, was forced at the point of the revolver to give Leipart the word of command, "Knees bend, knees stretch!" until Leipart collapsed.

So far only one of those arrested has been released—Leuschner, whom it was difficult, for international considerations (Geneva), to maintain in custody. Furtwängler, who was taken into "protective custody" because he had kept some letter from abroad in his desk, has, according to the official version, escaped.

On Friday the ill-treatment ceased, and Leipart and Grassmann were then, in reality, transferred to the State prison infirmary, whilst the others—so far, at any rate as those from Berlin are concerned—are imprisoned at Plötzensee and are in the hands of prison warders appointed under the old regime.

H4033 – 0011

H4033 – 0012

Manchester Guardian.
23 May 1933

NAZI TORTURE CHAMBERS IN BERLIN

H4033 – 0013

Beating of Political Opponents Goes On

EYE-WITNESS'S ACCOUNT OF TREATMENT OF FELLOW-VICTIMS

(From a Special Correspondent in Germany.)

APRIL 12.

Few of the victims of the Brown Terror dare relate their experiences, because before they are dismissed from the "Brown Houses" (as the Nazi torture chambers are called) silence is imposed under threat of further torture or death. But a precise account of the kind of thing that has been, and is still, happening inside the "Brown House" in the Hedemannstrasse in Berlin has come into the hands of your correspondent. This account has been drawn up by a victim who was also an eye-witness of tortures inflicted on fellow-victims. His name cannot be revealed, at least for the time being, but his words are to be trusted in every respect.

He was arrested in his own home a fortnight ago together with a friend. He was taken to the third floor of the "Brown House" in the Hedemannstrasse. There he heard men screaming and groaning. He was separated from his friend and taken to a room where there were seven men. Three were sitting on boxes of munitions, three were writhing and groaning on the straw-covered floor, and one lay on the floor unable to move, but groaned and muttered, imploring the others for help. New arrivals, some of whom were bleeding and bruised, were brought in continually.

After two hours the prisoner was taken into another room, where two Brown Shirt officers (S.A. Führer) were sitting with typewriters, papers, and documents. He was questioned about members of the Communist party in his district, but said he knew nothing about them (he himself is a Socialist). Brown Shirts then emerged from the background, seized him, removed all his clothes, whipped him with long leather whips, threw him to the ground, and trampled on his back and thighs. He must have lost consciousness, for after a time he found himself lying on the floor of the room where he had been taken first of all. Towards noon bread and coffee was served out to each prisoner.

In the afternoon he was questioned and was again beaten. He was compelled to sign a statement that he had assaulted the Brown Shirts. He was then driven back to the other room with whips. The next day he underwent the same treatment. He was then discharged after signing a statement that he had been well treated. One of the Brown Shirt officers said when he was discharged: "We let the small fry off easily."

TREATMENT OF THE "BIG FRY"

This prisoner was "small fry" and escaped with relatively slight injuries. But he witnessed the treatment of other prisoners, some of whom may have been "big fry." One of these was seized by an enormous Brown Shirt and thrown against the wall. He dropped on the floor unconscious and bleeding from the head. His body was then kicked into a corner.

Another prisoner was beaten on the bare ankles and shins with a wooden cudgel. Another had his lower arm broken with the same cudgel. Several times men who were being beaten collapsed on the prostrate bodies of their fellow-prisoners, who screamed with renewed pain. If any of them screamed too loudly they were half-stifled with a towel that was knotted round their necks.

On the second day the witness saw a Jewish prisoner who seemed to be about 28 years old suddenly throw the window open and jump out. About half an hour later a Brown Shirt officer came into the room and talked about the Jew with the other Brown Shirts (whom he addressed as comrades). From their talk the witness gathered that the Jew was dead, though he is not certain on this point.

Some of the wounds were dressed roughly and without any regard for pain by orderlies, one of whom told the witness that those with grave injuries were taken to hospital. The number of injured in the room at one time was about 25 at the most.

The friend of the witness, who had been arrested with him, was also released, but refused to talk about his experience, for, so he declared, the Brown Shirts had compelled him, under threat of death, to sign a pledge that he would remain silent. He is still under the constant vigilance of the Brown Shirts of the Hedemannstrasse, who call at his home every few days.

But words were hardly needed to show what he had been through—his head was bandaged, his left arm was in splints, he had a limp in the left leg, and said he had several injuries on the body. His upper lip and both eyes were swollen.

TORTURE OF WOMEN

A number of women have been tortured in the Brown Houses (the case of Mrs. Jankowski is well known and was accurately reported in the "Times" on April 1).

A medical certificate relating to the condition of another woman victim (her name must be withheld for the time being) states that she has festering abscesses and erosions and strip-shaped scars all over her body. These injuries were inflicted with the "steel wand" commonly used by the "Brown Shirts. She was beaten in the "Brown Barracks" in the Swinemundestrasse (Berlin), but she refused to reveal the name of a friend of hers for whom the Brown Shirts were looking.

Precise particulars relating to many other victims who were tortured in the Brown Houses of Berlin are in the possession of your correspondent. Many of the details are unprintable. The number of persons beaten to death appears to be considerable, though the Brown Shirts often take the precaution of having a doctor in attendance who feels the pulse of the victim. The purpose of the torture is not so much to kill as to wreak vengeance on a defeated political foe and to terrorise both the victim himself and all his acquaintances.

One death has just come to the notice of your correspondent. A young Jew (his name and address must be withheld) was taken to the Brown House in the Hedemannstrasse and some time afterwards his parents were rung up and told that they could call for his dead body at that very same Brown House.

B. 044511

H4033 – 0014

Manchester Guardian

13 April 1933

INVESTIGATION OF THE NAZI TERROR

H4033 – 0015

Special Correspondent's Report

B.041510

BEATINGS IN "BROWN HOMES" IN AND AROUND CASSEL

(From a Special Correspondent in Germany.)

APRIL 11.

There are crimes that by their very magnitude and persistence tend to stifle the protests or even the interest of the outside world simply because the normal civilised mind can no longer accommodate the ever-growing accumulation of horrors. This is true of the Brown Terror in Germany.

The inquirer by digging only an inch below the surface, which to the casual observer may seem tranquil enough, will in city after city, village after village, discover such an abundance of barbarism committed by the Brown Shirts that modern analogies fail. The American gunman at least lives a life of danger and is in a state of permanent warfare with the armed forces of the Government, forces that ultimately are far more powerful than he is, whereas Hitler's brown-shirted men are not only themselves armed (in Brunswick they have carbines and steel helmets, and everywhere they have revolvers or pistols) but have the armed forces of the Government on their side, while their opponents are defeated and unarmed Republicans or helpless Jewish shopkeepers.

SYSTEMATIC TERROR

The Brown Shirts in their totality are the instruments of a Terror that although wanton is systematic—wanton in the sense that unlike a revolutionary Terror it is imposed by no outward necessity, and systematic in the sense that it is an organic part of the Hitlerite regime. The speeches of Hitler, Goebbels, and Göring, the Nazi press, the Terrorist legislation that is being passed, and the crimes that are being committed every day from one end of the German Republic to the other are all of one piece.

It is true that many murders, many beatings, and innumerable thefts and extortions are being carried out as the result of private spite or greed. But such individual acts, abundant as they are, do not disprove the systematic character of the Brown Terror as a whole, although for these acts also the German Government has full responsibility, seeing that it created and perpetuates the situation in which such acts are bound to occur. Your correspondent is unable to give an adequate account of what is happening in Germany now—to do so would be beyond the power of the everyday journalist. A Zola or a Dostoievsky would be needed, and the space of a big volume at least would have to be put at his disposal. Your correspondent can only give occasional samples of what is happening.

AN AVERAGE

There are regions—Württemberg, for example, or towns like Aachen—where the cruder barbarisms do not seem to have been committed (although there can be no certainty on this point). The state of Berlin as described in the "Manchester Guardian" just over a fortnight ago would seem to be a fair average of Germany as a whole. The Brown Terror is evidently at its worst in Silesia (especially in Breslau and the neighbourhood) and in Brunswick. But again and again the inquirer who attempts to survey the whole field chances upon new centres of horror and outrage that have not been mentioned as such in any report or even rumour.

The crimes committed (and still going on) in the town of Cassel have just come beneath the notice of your correspondent. He can give names and particulars of a dozen beatings that left the victims bruised, bleeding, and lacerated human wrecks, with minds dazed or blank. The beatings were carried out systematically and according to a general plan—general, that is to say, for all Germany—in the "Brown Homes" that are nothing less than torture chambers. They were not carried out in the heat of a political struggle but in cold blood, and on victims who were helpless and who were found guilty of no offence whatever.

These dozen outrages are only a small fraction of those committed in Cassel and the neighbourhood. The panic is so great and the fear of reprisals so justified that only the boldest dare speak up even in private conversations about the hell they have been through in the "Brown Homes." But the evidence in the possession of your correspondent (it includes personal statements, medical certificates signed by courageous doctors, and a photograph) establishes a fraction of the truth about the events in Cassel. Such a fraction is horrible enough. The whole truth about events in Cassel and the neighbourhood is in its turn a mere fraction of the truth about events that still go on all over Germany.

A CONSERVATIVE ESTIMATE

Your correspondent is wholly unable to make any guess at the number of men and women who have been systematically beaten by Brown Shirts since the last election, but the estimate of an eminent Conservative who is in close touch with the Nationalist members of the German Government, and certainly more sympathetic to the Right than to the Left, may perhaps be of some interest. His figure is 20,000. Such a guess must necessarily be wholly tentative, for most of the beatings have remained secret, and will probably remain secret for ever.

PROTEST AGAINST ADMISSION OF JEWS

In the House of Commons yesterday Mr. Doran (C.—Tottenham N.) asked the Under Secretary to the Home Office what restrictions existed to prevent persons at the ports of this country supplying in-coming Jewish aliens with money to satisfy the requirements of the Aliens Office and so to obtain admission to this country.

Mr. Hacking: For persons at ports in this country to supply an in-coming alien with money before he was interviewed by the immigration officer would be difficult, and in any case it would be ineffective. While the Aliens Orders expressly debar an alien from admission if he is not in a position to support himself and his dependents, the ability to comply with this condition does not necessarily ensure admission. Other considerations are taken into account before an alien is given leave to land.

Mr. Doran: Is he aware that this invasion of undesirable aliens is causing resentment and grave anxiety in this country, and can he see his way to give them notice to quit before serious trouble develops?

Mr. McGovern (Lab.—Shettleston): Is the hon. member the Hitler agent in this country?

No answer was given.

A PROTEST MEETING ABANDONED

The London meeting of protest against racial discrimination, at which famous artists of the stage and concert-hall were to have spoken, has been abandoned as the result of the Home Secretary's appeal in the Commons the previous day that nothing should be done to inflame public opinion.

At yesterday's meeting of the Executive Committee of British Equity it was decided to inform the other organisations who were helping to arrange the meeting that it was felt inadvisable to proceed with the arrangements in order that there should be no misunderstanding as to the motives and to avoid the possibility of any reprisals abroad.

MORE BOYCOTT POSTERS IN THE EAST END

More posters appealing for the boycott of German goods appeared in Jewish shops in the East End of London yesterday. "We are intensifying the boycott," Captain W. J. Webber, head of the organisation for ending hostilities to the German Jews, told a reporter last night. "Thousands of applications have been made for posters.

"There is no doubt now that the boycott is being felt in Germany, but the campaign will not cease until the boycott of Jewish businesses in Germany is lifted and until German Jews are given full protection in their peaceful activities and are restored to the position obtaining before the Hitler regime."

JEWISH GRATITUDE TO POLAND

Dr. Alexander Mildwurm, a teacher at a Polish Government gymnasium, has (says Reuter) sent an appeal to all the Jews of Poland to contribute towards a fund with which to build a cruiser for presentation to Poland. It points out that it would be an expression of gratitude toward Poland, which has intervened to protect the Jews in Germany.

NEW PRUSSIAN PREMIER

Herr Hitler, the German Chancellor, in his capacity as Administrator of Prussia, has appointed Captain Göring to the Premiership of Prussia, says Reuter. Captain Göring, who is at present on an "unofficial" visit to Rome, has been informed of this appointment by telegram.

It is stated that Herr von Papen, who is also in Rome at present, requested President Hindenburg before he left Berlin to be relieved of his office of State Commissar for Prussia.—Reuter.

H4033 – 0016

INTERNATIONAL MILITARY TRIBUNAL
NURNBERG, GERMANY
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12 April 1933

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G. B. EXHIBIT

512

Filed June 25, 1946
[illegible]

G. B. EXHIBIT

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B. 041508

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H4033 – 0017

H4033 – 0018

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6 paper-clippings